THE

Free State

OF

NOLAND.

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THIS Country is ſituated beyond the Line, being part of the great *Southern* Continent, or *Terra Auſtralis incognita.* Which Continent, tho it be little known to the reſt of the World, (by reaſon of the Miſts and Fogs, which lie almoſt continually before the Coaſt, and forbid our approaches to it); yet the People have found means to know the World well: being alſo well-skill'd in all the Arts and Learning of *Europe.* As for *Noland* in particular, it very much reſembles *England* both in Soil and Climate. Alſo (tho it may ſeem incredible) they are of the ſame Religion, ſpeak the ſame *Engliſh* Language, and have the *Engliſh* Laws. And their Government (till of late years) was exactly conformable to the Monarchy of *England.* But their Royal Line wholly failing, they are now a *Free State.* How theſe things came to paſs, or were effected, is not here ſet down. But as to the Form of their preſent Government, it is this that follows.

As much of it as is here ſet down, comes under theſe Heads. I. *Pariſhes.* II. *Hundreds.* III. *Counties.* IV. *Free Cities and Boroughs.* V. *Provincial Courts.* VI *The Grand Councel.* VII. *The Grand Senate, or Parliament.* VIII. *The Kingdoms of* Calydon *and* Juvern, *with the Colonies.*

I. *Pariſhes.*

1. EVery Pariſh hath a Council choſen annually by the Inhabitants: every Houſe-keeper that pays Taxes having a Vote. Their number is according to the yearly Value of the Pariſh, as the ſame is aſſeſſed in publick Taxes: that is, one man for every

50 *l.* a Year. So that if the Eſtates of the Pariſh amount to 1400 *l.* yearly, the Pariſh Council is Twenty eight.

2. In theſe Aſſeſſments, Perſonal Eſtates are reckon'd as the Quantity of Land they will purchaſe. So that where Land is at twenty Years purchaſe, a 100 *l.* (or the value of it in Stock or Goods) is reckon'd as 5 *l.* a year.

3. In regard of Caſualties and Decays, Houſes are aſſeſſed at a fourth part leſs than the Rent they do or may yield. And this is done where a Houſe (to be bought and ſold) is leſs worth by a fourth part than Land of the ſame Rent. As for Example, Where Land is at twenty years purchaſe, and Houſes at fifteen. But where the difference is greater, (for in ſome places Land is at twenty years Purchaſe, and Houſes but at ten) the Aſſeſſment is further abated in proportion.

4. Half of the Pariſh Councel, that is, the half that were firſt choſen, are the Veſtry of the Pariſh; and have the Governance and Diſpoſal of all Parochial Affairs. Only in Elections, and laying of Taxes the whole Councel muſt joyn.

5. Over and above the Perſons thus annually choſen, all the Members for Life in the Aſſembly of the Hundred, are likewiſe conſtant Members of the Councel and Veſtry in the Pariſhes where they dwell.

6. This Councel chuſeth Deputies to repreſent the Pariſh in the Aſſembly of the Hundred: that is, one Deputy for every 2[illegible] *l.* a year, which the Pariſh is in Value. The Service of theſe Deputies is Triennial: a third Part (or as near it as may be) going off yearly, and as many being new choſen in their places; who may either be other Men, or the ſame Men again. If therefore the Pariſh be aſſeſs'd at 1400 *l.* a year, theſe Deputies are Seven: whereof two go off one year, two another year, and three the third year.

7. If there be a Fraction, (as 'tis hardly poſſible but there will) that is, if a Sum remain, which will not reach an entire Repreſentative; in this Caſe the Pariſh may joyn with one or more Pariſhes of the ſame Hundred, and they may lay their Fractions together to make up 200 *l.* a year; Electing a Deputy upon that account by turn, or by lot, or otherwiſe as they can agree. Thus if two Pariſhes be worth 1500 *l.* each, they have each of them Seven Deputies, and one Deputy between them.

8. In the Election of Pariſh Officers, it being a thing of ſmall moment, the Council proceed in what way they pleaſe. But the Election

Election of the Deputies for the Hundred, ſince it hath an Influence upon the whole Government, muſt be perform'd by *Ballot:* and ſo muſt all higher Elections.

9. The Pariſhes which formerly were very unequal, are now brought ſo far towards an Equality, that few of them are under a 1000*l.* a year, or above 2000. And between ten and twenty ſuch Pariſhes make a *Hundred.*

II. *Hundreds.*

10. A *Hundred* (or Precinct, or Barony) is a Corporation, or a ſmall Republick; govern'd by a Warden, Aſſociates, Bench, and Aſſembly.

11. To the Aſſembly the Pariſhes ſend their Deputies in the proportions before expreſſed. So that if the whole *Hundred* or *Precinct* be worth 20000*l.* a year (and they are generally about that Value) there will be a hundred of theſe Deputies.

12. Beſides theſe Deputies, who (as hath been ſaid) are in Triennial Rotation, there are other Aſſembly-men for Life: who have the Title and Dignity of Eſquires. Their number is half the number of the Deputies; ſo that if the Deputies be a hundred, the Eſquires are fifty. And the whole Aſſembly is a hundred and fifty.

13. The places of the Eſquires, or ſtanding Aſſembly-men, as they become vacant by Death, are ſupplied the one half of them by Election of the whole Aſſembly; but the other half are ſold by the *Bench* or *Senate*, to thoſe that will give moſt to the publick Uſes of the *Hundred.* So that every other Vacancy is ſupplied by Sale.

Theſe publick Uſes are, the building of Bridges, Churches, Hoſpitals, and other publick Edifices; the enlarging and making good their Highways, and ſuch other things as the Aſſembly orders: who herein have a particular regard to the Convenience and Ornament of their own Town. This Town is a Market-Town, ſeated commodiouſly for the Meetings and Buſineſs of the Hundred.

14. Out of the Eſquires, but by the whole Aſſembly, is choſen the Bench: which is a Senate or Court of Aldermen for the Hundred, having all the Authorities proper for ſuch a Senate. Their number is a fifth part of the number of the Deputies, or one Man for every 1000*l.* a year, which the *Hundred* is in Value. So that

if

if the aſſeſs'd yearly Value of the *Hundred* be 20000 *l.* and the Deputies be a hundred in number, the *Bench* conſiſts of twenty.

The Aſſembly hath the Legiſlative Power of the Place, ſuch as it is: The Bench or Senate hath the Executive. The Bench is to debate and propoſe; and the Aſſembly (of which the Bench is part) is to reſolve, and barely by their Votes to affirm or deny what is propoſed to them. Their By-laws and Orders ſtand good, till they are diſallowed by higher Powers.

15. The full moiety of the Benchers is for Life, the other moiety is Triennial. Thus if the Bench conſiſts of twenty, ten of them are for Life, and ten Triennial: A third part of the laſt ten going off, and being new choſen yearly. Who may be the ſame, or others.

16. Every Hundred hath a Warden and his two Aſſociates, who are the Chief Magiſtrates of the Corporation. They are Triennial, one of them going off every Year. The Warden is choſen by the Shire-Councel; the Aſſociates, and all other Officers, are choſen by the Aſſembly of the *Hundred.*

Thoſe other Officers are, A Recorder, a Marſhal in the nature of a Sheriff: one or more Head-Surveyors of the Highways of the Hundred, Head Overſeers of the Poor, the Steward of the Court of Conſcience, a Chamberlain or Treaſurer, &c.

17. In every Hundred there is a Court of Conſcience, held by a Steward weekly, for Debts not above 40 *s.* and for all Servants and Labourers Wages. But with an Appeal to the *Hundred Court.*

18. The Warden and Aſſociates, aſſiſted by the Recorder, hold the Hundred Court every fortnight, for all Cauſes (both in Law and Equity) above 40 *s.* and not above 20 *l.* Alſo they hear all Civil Law-matters, and prove Wills or grant Adminiſtrations, to the ſame Value. But under the Correction of the County Court, by Error or Appeal.

19. The Wardens place is 10 *l.* a Year, for every 1000 *l.* of the yearly Value of the *Hundred.* Each Aſſociate hath half ſo much, and the Recorder likewiſe. So that if this yearly Value be 20000 *l.* The Warden hath 200 *l. per Annum*, and each Aſſociate and the Recorder, hath 100 *l.* The Steward of the Court of Conſcience hath

equal

equal with the Recorder: but is choſe annually, either the ſame, or another.

20. Alſo every Hundred hath a Dean (and there are no Deans beſides); who is likewiſe Rector or Miniſter of the Hundred-Town, or the Chief Pariſh in it. He is elected or preſented by the Aſſembly, and his Place or Penſion, as Dean, is equal to the Wardens. But the Biſhop is Dean of the Shire-City, which is a diſtinct Hundred of it ſelf.

21. Alſo the Aſſembly of each Hundred doth elect Delegates, to repreſent the Hundred in the Council of the County, or the Shire-Council. Their number holds proportion with the Benchers (which Benchers may be Delegates alſo); that is, there is a Delegate for every 1000*l. per Annum*, which the Hundred is in Value. If therefore (as was ſaid before) the Rent, or yearly Value of the Hundred be 20000*l.* theſe Delegates are twenty. They are in Triennial Rotation; a third part, (or as near it as may be) going off, and being by the Aſſembly new choſen yearly.

III. *Counties.*

22. ABout ten ſuch Hundreds as are before deſcribed, make a County: which is a great and ſplendid Corporation, governed by a Lord-Steward, four Lord-Adjutants, a Shire-Senate, and a Shire-Councel.

23. To the Shire-Councel the ſeveral Hundreds ſend their Delegates in the proportions before expreſs'd: that is, one Member for every 1000*l. per Annum*. So that if the yearly Revenue of the whole County be 200000*l.* theſe Delegates or Shire-Councellors are two hundred. And (as hath been ſaid) they are Succeſſive and Triennial.

24. There are alſo ſtanding Councellors, or for Life: who are half the number of the Succeſſive. They have the Title and Dignity of Knights: being the *Equeſtris Ordo* of the Nation. Thoſe that were Knights under Kingſhip, were made of this Order in the firſt place.

25. The void places of theſe Knights are fill'd up, partly by Election of the whole Council; and parly by Sale, the Money being employ'd to the publick Uſes of the County.

26. Beſides theſe Triennial Councellors, and Councellors for Life, there is yet a third ſort which is Hereditary: and they are called Knights-

Knights-Baronets. Who are as it were the Peerage of their reſpective Counties. Thoſe therefore who were Baronets under Kingſhip, are ſo likewiſe in the Republick. And ſo many are added (out of the beſt and richeſt Families, and the moſt deſerving Men) as make them half the number of the Knights. Thus if the immediate Repreſentatives (or Delegates) be two hundred, and the Knights one hundred, the Baronets are fifty. And the whole Shire-Councel is three hundred and fifty.

27. By the Shire-Council is elected the Shire-Senate, or Court of Aldermen for the County. Their number is a fifth part of the Delegates, or one Man for every 5000 *l. per Annum* the County is in value. So that if theſe Delegates be two hundred, and this Value be 200000 *l.* the number of the Senators is forty.

28. Half of them are Triennial, a third part of this half going off yearly: the other half are for Life. And all of them are Juſtices of Peace for the whole County. Moreover, every Baronet and Knight is a Bencher in his Hundred, and a Veſtry-man in his Pariſh.

29. The Chief Magiſtrates of the County are, the Lord Steward, and four Lords Adjutants. Whereof the Steward is appointed by the Grand Councel of the Nation; but the Adjutants (and all other Officers of the County) are choſen by the Shire-Councel. The Steward and Adjutants are in Triennial Rotation; the Steward coming one year, two Adjutants being choſen another year, and as many the third year.

30. The Lord Steward and his four Adjutants, aſſiſted by a Serjeant at Law, hold the County-Court every four Weeks, and ſit every Morning till all the Buſineſs be diſpatch'd. Here all Cauſes both of Law and Equity are tried and heard, that are above 20 *l.* and not above 200 *l.* which nevertherleſs may be carried by Appeal or Error to the Provincial Court. But Cauſes brought hither by Error or Appeal from the Hundred Courts, are here determin'd finally.

31. Alſo the Lord Steward and Adjutants, aſſiſted by an Official (who is Doctor of the Civil Law) do prove Wills, and grant Adminiſtrations, where the Eſtates of the deceaſed are between 20 and 200 *l.* They alſo hear and judge, in the firſt inſtance, all Civil-Law Cauſes to that value.

32. The Salary or Allowance of the Lord Steward, is 3 *l.* yearly, for every 1000 *l.* which the County is in Value: and each Lord Adjutant

Adjutant hath half ſo much. So that if the aſſeſs'd Value of the whole County be 200000 *l.* a year, the Lord Steward hath 600 *l.* yearly, and each Lord Adjutant hath 300 *l.* And the Shire-Serjeant the like.

33. In every County there is a Lord Biſhop, aſſiſted by two Suffragans, and in greater things by a Synod. Of which Synod the Deans are the conſtant Members: beſide a like number of other Clergy-men, annually choſen by the Clergy of the Dioceſs or County.

34. The Biſhop, for his Maintenance or Allowance, hath the ſame as the Steward: and each Suffragan hath a third part, the Official having the like. The Suffragans are Biennial; and are elected (out of the Deans) by the Shire Councel. But the Biſhop is appointed by the Grand Council of the Nation.

35. Every County doth (by its Shire Councel) elect Repreſentatives for the Grand Council of the Nation, That is, one Man for every 20000 *l.* a Year, which the County is in Value, or the tenth part of the number of their Knights. If therefore this Value be 200000 *l.* yearly, and their Knights a hundred in number, theſe Repreſentatives are ten.

The County here deſcribed is about the Bigneſs or Value of an ordinary Engliſh *County. And all* Noland *doth make about Sixty ſuch Counties: Its whole Revenue (real and perſonal) being about twelve Millions. Moſt of the Counties continue as they were under Kingſhip, or with ſome ſmall Alterations. But in one Mountainous part, Thirteen Counties do now make but Four: and thoſe not of the full midling Value. Seven or Eight great ones are divided into two a piece, and one very great one into four.*

IV. *Free Cities and Boroughs.*

36. BEſides theſe Counties at large, there are Cities and Counties, and alſo Towns and Counties. The former of theſe are called Free Cities; the latter are called Boroughs. Theſe, for the encouragement of Trade, are govern'd by the Tradeſmen that live in them: as the other Cities and Towns, that depend upon the Gentry, are by them govern'd. They are Corporations, as moſt of them were before; but ſuch Corporations as have as near a reſemblance as may be to the Corporations or Communities here

before deſcribed. And more particuiarly, every thing in them doth bear a proportion to the aſſeſs'd Value of the Place, and of the Peoples real and perſonal Eſtates.

Their Liberties and Priviledges conſiſt in this; That the Inhabitants of the Place (whoever they are) have the Government of the Place among themſelves; having Laws and Orders of their own making, and Magiſtrates of their own chuſing, which is the Sum of Civil Liberty. Nor are they now overſhadowed or eclipſed by the Nobility and Gentry, as they would be if they were mingled with them, and were made part of the Counties at large. But they are not allowed to have any Priviledges that are engroſſing or excluſive; ſuch Priviledges being injurious to the reſt of the Nation, and found deſtructive to Trade.

37. As the Shire-Cities are placed near the middle of the Shires or Counties, and the Hundred-Towns near the middle of the Hundreds; ſo theſe trading Cities and Towns are ſprinkled (for the moſt part) upon the Borders of the Counties. And as thoſe depend upon Retailing; ſo Manufactures, and the Wholeſale and Foreign Trade, are chiefly managed by theſe.

Thirty or forty Free Cities, and about twice as many Boroughs, are thought ſufficient for all Noland. *Nor can they well be leſs, conſidering how many Port-Towns muſt be of this number. The difference between theſe Cities and Boroughs is only Nominal and Titular; their real Priviledges being the ſame. Only the Cities are greater; and as a Borough hath a Mayor, ſo a Free City hath a Lord Mayor. Each of them hath a Court of Conſcience, a Hundred Court, and a County Court, with an Appeal to the Provincial Court. And in each of them is a Dean, who is under the immediate Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of the Province.*

38. Out of the Cuſtomes and Exciſes, the State allows to the Cities and Boroughs 50000 *l.* a year toward the Support of their Government, the decent Maintenance of their Magiſtrates and Officers, and the carrying on their Trade. Which Allowance is diſtributed amongſt them (as the Places want and deſerve it) by the Council of Trade, with the Approbation of the Grand Council.

39. All

39. All the Free Cities and Boroughs of each Province, together with the Capital City, make the particular Dioceſs of the Archbiſhop. And all the Free Cities and Boroughs of each Province, with the Capital City and Shire Cities, make one County, as to the electing Repreſentatives for the Grand Council of the Nation. To which they ſend a Repreſentative for every 20000 *l.* Rent or yearly Income which they contain. Theſe are diſtributed diſtinctly, as far as the yearly Value of each Place will reach an entire Repreſentative: and afterward they joyn with one another, as before is ſaid of Pariſhes. But the Great *Lariſſa* (ſo the Metropolis of the Nation is called) is in all reſpects a County at large; being indeed greater (in Value) than any two other Counties.

V. *Provincial Courts, and the High Court of Appeals.*

40. WHereas mention hath been made of *Provinces* and *Provincial Courts*, it is to be underſtood, that for the convenient diſtribution of Law and Juſtice, the whole Country of *Noland* is divided into five *Provinces*, or *Circles*, or great *Counties Palatine*. That wretched, ſcambling, chargeable and vexatious way of *Terms* and *Circuits*, which they had formerly in imitation of *England*, being now caſt off.

41. In the Capital City of each Province, is fixt a Preſidial or Provincial Court, held by a Lord Chief Preſident, and ſix other Lords Preſidents. Theſe are Triennial: the Chief being choſen one Year, three the ſecond Year, and three the third. They are thus choſen and ſent by the Grand Council of the Nation; and they are aſſiſted by two Serjeants at Law, who are ſtiled Lords Aſſiſtants.

Each Lord Preſident hath for Salary 6 l. *a Year, for every* 20000 l. *of the Provinces aſſeſs'd yearly Value, or for every Knight which the Province ſends to the Grand Council. Each Serjeant or Lord Aſſiſtant hath as much; and the Lord Chief Preſident a third part more. So that if this yearly Value be two Millions, and the Knights be a Hundred; each Preſident and Aſſiſtant hath* 600 l. per Annum, *and the Chief Preſident* 900 l.

42. They finally determine all Writs of Errors, and Appeals in Equity, from the County Courts: and they try and hear in the firſt Inſtance, all Cauſes above the Value of 200 *l.*

43. There is alſo a Provincial Court for Civil-Law-Matters. It is called the Court of Audience: and it is held by five Lords Commiſſaries, who are ſent likewiſe by the Grand Council, and are aſſiſted by two Doctors of that Law, or Lord Aſſeſſors. Theſe receive Appeals from the Counties: and they hear Cauſes in the firſt Inſtance, and prove Wills above 200 *l.* value.

44. In Cauſes above that value, both theſe Courts are under the Correction and Controul of the High Court of Appeals, fix'd at the *Great Lariſſa.* The Lords of Appeal are four and twenty in number: that is, twelve Peers or Earls, and twelve Commoners. They are choſen by the Grand Council, and are in Triennial Rotation: and they are aſſiſted (as the Caſe requires) by ſix Serjeants at Law, or by four Civilian Doctors. Moreover they hear nothing in the firſt Inſtance; and only rectify the Errors of the Provincial Courts, or receive Appeals from them.

45. After a Judgment here, the Cauſe may be reviewed by the ſame High Court. Or if it be extraordinary, it may be brought (the Grand Senate conſenting) before the Grand Council it ſelf, there to be concluded and ſetled by the whole Supreme Legiſlative Power.

VI. *The Grand Council of* Noland.

46. TO the Grand Council, all the Counties of *Noland* ſend their Repreſentatives, according to the proportions before expreſs'd: that is, one Man for every 20000 *l.* Rent. So that if the Rent or yearly Value of *Noland* be twelve Millions, theſe Repreſentatives muſt be Six hundred. They are Triennial: a third part going off every Year, and as many (either the ſame or others) being new choſen in their places. If therefore a County ſend ten Men, three go off one Year, three another Year, and four the third. And they are called, Knights of the Grand Council.

47. Beſides thoſe that are Triennially choſen, there are others for Life, of equal number with the former. Theſe have (for Life) the Title and Dignity of Barons. And the Members of the Houſe of Commons then in being when the Revolution happened, were made Barons of the Grand Council in the firſt place. The num-

ber

ber wanting (which was about a hundred) being fill'd up, half by Election, and the other half by Sale. Alſo the places of the Barons, as they become Vacant by Death, are ſupplied, partly by Election of the Grand Councel, out of theoſe that are or have been of it, and partly by Sale for the publick Uſes of the Nation. That is, for publick Works.

48. Thus part of the Grand Councel is Succeſſive and Triennial, and part for Life. But beſide all theſe, there are others that are Hereditary: who are ſtiled *Counts* or *Earls*. They are half the number of the Barons: ſo that if the Barons be ſix hundred, the Earls are three hundred. In this high Order and Degree, all that were Peers under Kingſhip were put in the firſt place. The number wanting being fill'd up, partly by Election out of the Barons; and partly by Sale, the Perſons being approved by the Grand Councel.

49. Moreover every Archbiſhop and Biſhop is a conſtant Member of the Grand Councel. And every conſtant Member of the Grand Councel, is likewiſe a Member (Supernumerary) of the Shire Councel, in the place of his Reſidence.

If therefore the yearly Value of Noland *be twelve Millions; and if it contain ſixty Counties, whereof five have Archbiſhops, and the reſt Biſhops; the Grand Councel muſt conſiſt of ſix hundred Knights, ſix hundred Barons, and three hundred Earls: and the Archbiſhops and Biſhops muſt be ſixty. In all, Fifteen hundred and ſixty.*

50. By this Councel the whole Nation is repreſented, and in it reſides the Supreme Legiſlative Power. But it is incapable of Debate, and only reſolves and determines what hath been debated and prepared, and is propoſed, by the Grand Senate or Parliament. Which Senate is choſen by and out of the Grand Councel, and is a part of it. To this Councel alſo belongs the Election of all the Chief Officers and Magiſtrates, the Judging and Puniſhing of great Offences againſt the State, and the laſt Reſort in all Cauſes.

51. Every Member of the Grand Councel hath a conſtant Fee or Salary of 100 *l.* a Year: beſides 40 *s.* Weekly during his Attendance. He may make a Proxy, upon Abſence, to any Perſon of his own Order: the Orders being four, that is, Earls, Biſhops, Barons, and Knights. But no man muſt have above three Proxies.

VII. *The Grand Senate or Parliament.*

52. THE number of this Senate is the third Part of the number of the Barons of the Grand Councel. So that if the Barons be ſix hundred, the Senators muſt be two hundred. One hundred of them are taken out of the Barons, and the other hundred out of the Earls: and the one half of each are in Triennial Rotation, the other half being for Life. The Barons that are made Senators for Life, are ſtiled Viſcounts; and the Earls are ſtiled Marqueſſes. And if the Senate be two hundred, there are fifty Viſcounts, and fifty Marqueſſes.

53. Both the Temporary Senators, and the Senators for Life, (whether Peers or Commoners) are elected by the whole Grand Councel.

54. The Grand Senate hath all the Authorities, that belong to the Supreme Executive Power. They are alſo a great part of the Legiſlative: ſince they prepare Matters for the Grand Councel, and are themſelves of it. Part of their buſineſs is diſtributed to ſeveral Councels and Committees: and part is reſerved to the whole Senate. And the whole Commonwealth is under their Care.

55. Theſe Councels and Committees are all of them half Peers or Earls, and half Commoners: and all are in Triennial Rotation, the ſame Men being capable to be choſen again. Every Senator hath double the Allowance of an ordinary Member of the Grand Councel. That is, he hath 200*l.* a Year, and 4*l.* a Week for every Week he attends. Alſo each Member of the Councels and Committees hath a further increaſe of Salary, according to the Dignity of the Councel; and likewiſe to the Labour required, and the Attendance he gives.

56. To the Viſcount-Senators, who come in by Election, are added as many Titular Viſcounts: whoſe places are ſupplied by Sale, to any of the Barons. Both ſorts taking place promiſcuouſly according to the time of their Creation. And the Viſcounts may be advanced yet higher: for half of their whole number are made Earls for Life. Whoſe Vacancies are ſupplied out of all the Viſcounts (and out of them only) partly by Election, and partly by Sale. Theſe Earls are meerly Titular and Honorary: they do alſo continue Commoners, being not unlike the Lords here in *England* that have

have *Iriſh* Titles. Moreover to the Marqueſs-Senators, who are ſupplied by Election, there are added as many Titular Marqueſſes who are ſupplied by Sale. And the Marqueſſes likewiſe may be advanced higher. For the half of their whole number are made Dukes for Life: being ſupplied alternately by Sale and by Election. Theſe Dukes, beſides their Title, have likwiſe a great and real Priviledge: and that is, a Capability of being elected into thoſe moſt Sublime Offices and Honours, which will anon be mention'd.

If therefore (as it hath been before computed) the Barons of the Grand Counceil be about ſix hundred; there muſt be about a hundred Viſcounts, (Senators and Titulars) and as many Marqueſſes. Moreover fifty of the Viſcounts are made Earls for Life, the other fifty continuing Viſcounts: and fifty of the Marqueſſes being made Dukes, (and Princes too, as will appear by and by); the reſt continue Marqueſſes.

57. There are alſo ſeveral great Officers and Magiſtrates: ſuch as become the Grandeur of ſo Illuſtrious a Republick. And the Chief Magiſtrate of all hath the Title of *Regent*.

58. The *Regent* is aſſiſted by four *Palatines*: who much reſemble the *Signiory* of *Venice*. In all things of moment two of the four muſt joyn with him. They are Triennial: the *Regent* being choſen one Year (the ſame or another man), two *Palatines* the ſecond Year, and as many the third. None under Dukes are capable of theſe high Offices; and they that have been *Palatines* are *Princes* during their Lives. But he that hath been *Regent*, is during his Life a Prince Royal.

59. All that were Marqueſſes or Dukes under Kingſhip, retain the Titles and Precedency to them and their Heirs. But in point of Authority they are but as other Earls.

VIII. *The Kingdoms of* Calydon *and* Juvern, *with the Colonies.*

60. UNDER the Kings of *Noland* were two other Kingdoms; the one called *Calydon*, and the other *Juvern*. The later of theſe was a Kingdom ſubordinate to *Noland*: but the former was wholly independent, and under different Laws. Theſe two Kingdoms were eaſily prevail'd with, to joyn with *Noland* in the ſame Republick,

Republick. They do therefore ſend their Repreſentatives (or Knights) to the Grand Councel at *Lariſſa*, in the proportions before expreſs'd. According to whoſe number they have their Barons there alſo: and likewiſe their Earls, their former Nobility being taken in in the firſt place. The Value of both theſe Kingdoms is about four Millions yearly; that is, about a third part of *Noland*. And ſo they add to the Grand Councel about two hundred Knights, and two hundred Barons, and one hundred Earls, beſide Biſhops. And they add between ſixty or ſeventy Senators to the Grand Senate. There are fourteen Counties in *Calydon*, and eighteen in *Juvern*.

61. *Calydon* doth make two Provinces, and *Juvern* three: but much under the Value of thoſe in *Noland*, by reaſon of the low price of Land in both thoſe Places. The Courts of theſe Provinces (or the Provincial Courts) cannot well be regulated by the High Court of Appeals at *Lariſſa*, by reaſon of the great diſtance. And therefore ſuch a High Court is ſetled in each Kingdom: the Judges (or Members of it) being ſent and ſupplied by and from the Grand Councel. Theſe, with other great Officers ſent by the Grand Councel likewiſe, make a Councel of State, and govern each Kingdom under the Orders of the Grand Senate. But all the great Officers thus ſent to *Calydon*, muſt be out of their own Members of the Grand Councel.

This Change in the Diſtribution of Law in Calydon, *doth not hinder, but that their Laws may continue the ſame. And the ſame they do continue, being not to be alter'd, without the particular Conſent of their own Grand Councellors; who in this matter have a Negative upon the reſt.*

62. All the Colonies of *Noland* in the ſeveral Parts of the World (and theſe are more than ſome may imagine) have their Repreſentatives, *&c.* in this Grand Councel. So that according to their aſſeſs'd Value, and the ſhare they bear of Taxes, they have here a proportionable number of Knights, Barons, Earls, and Senators. The Colonies do now increaſe more than ever: and are like to become a fourth great Member of the Commonwealth.

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IN this Government all Publick Offices and Employments are made beneficial and desirable. And their number is not sparing. So that here is ample encouragement for Men of Parts, Industry, and Virtue: which in a Free State are the Qualifications of rising men. And to give due Preferments to men so qualified, is a principal design of this Goverment. Many of these Offices are mention'd above: with the Salaries belonging to them. And where no Salaries are expres'd, it is to be understood that they have convenient Salaries. To defray all this Charge, a great and a large Sum is requisite: for the raising whereof they have several ways and means. Some of which do here follow,

In the *First* place, The People have chearfully submitted to a constant Tax or Rent of 1 *s.* in the pound yearly, upon all Estates real and personal. Their Legislator having told them before hand, that they must be content to be at some Expence to maintain their glorious Liberty in due manner. But adding withal, that this Expence they would have back amongst themselves, by the Employments which this Government would give them.

Secondly, All the Ecclesiastical Officers are maintained by the Church Revenues. Which in former times had been possess'd by their Idolatrous Priests, were setled afterwards upon the Christian Clergy, and are now continued without any Diminution.

Thirdly, In all places that have an apparent Advantage by this Government, the Government (for its Support, and particularly towards maintaining its Officers) hath a share in the Advantage. This Advantage is something in the Hundred-Towns, in the Shire-Cities is very considerable, and much more in the Capitals of Provinces. It is therefore duly enquired and found by Commission, what is the Advance of Houses or Lands in or near those places, by reason of the Business now fix'd in them. And the one half of this Advance is paid to the Publick, as a constant Rent. So that if a House, or parcel of Land be better by 10 *l.* a year than it was before, it pays 5 *l.* a year to the Publick.

Fourthly, Whereas a main part of the Publick Revenue of *Noland*, is by Excises upon the Home Consumption, (for the Customs upon Foreign Trade are light and easy) the places that have advantage by the Government pay greater Excises upon that account than other places do. The Duties therefore are a little higher (and

more in number) in the Hundred Towns, than in the open Country, or in the Free Cities and Boroughs: in the Shire Cities they are yet higher, they are higher yet in the Cities Provincial, and higheſt in the *Metropolis*.

Fifthly, This Government is mightily enabled to maintain its Officers and Magiſtrates, by their being freed from the vaſt Charge of a King's Court. Which Charge being divided among the Magiſtrates and Officers, goes a great way toward maintaining them all. Even that which was ſpent formerly in meer Luxury and Vanity, and in the Vices of the Court, does now maintain many vertuous Perſons in honourable Employments.

Sixthly, The ſeveral Courts of Law, and the Juries likewiſe, (for it is now a preferment to be a Juror) are maintain'd in great meaſure by the Fees and Perquiſites of each Court. Which charge the People may well bear, in regard of the infinite eaſe which they find and feel by the preſent Diſtribution of Law.

By theſe and ſome other ways the State is enabled, not only to maintain Its own Officers, but alſo to give ample Satisfaction to thoſe that were Officers in the former Government. For it muſt be underſtood, that all that had Offices or Employments under Kingſhip, are continued in them if the Offices themſelves continue. But if the Offices ceaſe, they that had them have Penſions during their Lives, to the full value of them. It having been the Legiſlators great Care, that as all Orders and Degrees have conſiderable Advantage by this Change of Government, ſo no particular Perſons ſhould be Sufferers or Loſers by it.

The Legiſlator hath been very mindful, as he ought, of the two honourable Profeſſions of Divinity and Law. The Divines, or Clergy, have the whole Church Revenue ſtill amongſt them. Which maintains the Biſhops, Suffragrans, and Deans, in the proportions before-mention'd; and the Overplus is diſpoſed of (either in augmenting thoſe Dignities and making them better, or in adding more Dignities to them) as the Convocation thinks fit. The Biſhopricks, 'tis true, are not ſo good as the great ones were formerly. But they are better than the former little ones, and their number is more than double. Alſo the Biſhop is likewiſe Dean of the Shire City, and hath the Fee or Salary of a Grand Counſellor (which later is a clear Addition to the Church Revenue). So that in the whole,

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an ordinary Bishoprick is worth about a thousand a Year: an Archbishoprick being near twice as much. And there are (in *Noland* only) about sixty Archbishops and Bishops, sixscore Suffragans, and six hundred Deans.

As to the Profession of Law, it hath now plainly an advantage more than formerly. For the erecting so many Courts doth cause a great increase of Law-business. Which yet is no Oppression to the People, in regard the Charge is so small. A Suit at Law costs less than an Arbitration Dinner. But the Practicers gains, take them in general, are more than double to what they were before; and they are not at half the Expence. Also what they get, is with much more Ease and more Honour. They now are sitting in their Chairs, and not running about like Pedlers or Carriers, as they did formerly, when Terms and Circuits were in fashion. They were then like Rolling-stones, which do not easily gather Moss. Moreover there are considerable Preferments still belonging to the Profession. About threescore Shire-Serjeants, and ten times as many Recorders: besides ten Lords Assistants to the five Provincial Courts, and six to the High Court of Appeal. All which Places are for Life, and have been already mention'd. To which it may be added, that in all the greater Courts the State hath Council, with honourable Fees or Stipends. So that this noble Profession flourishes more than ever.

The Courts before spoken of do mightily enrich the Cities where they are fixt, and the Countries adjoyning. And *Larissa* the while suffers no Diminution, but grows greater than ever it was. Being taken at large, it is a Free City, a Shire City, the Capital City of a Province, and the Metropolis and Seat of Government of the Three Nations: where the Grand Senate, and the Grand Council, are in a manner always Resident. A Free City it is, that drives a mighty Trade, both Foreign and Domestick; being seated upon a glorious River, which is also a most commodious Port or Harbour. Also the Province of which it is the Capital, is much greater (in value) than any of the rest. Moreover the Law-business does not now come to it by fits and girds, as it did formerly; but holds all the year long, save only a Month in Harvest, and another in the dead of Winter. And the constant business of a Province is found more beneficial to this City, then formerly the business of all *Noland* in a scambling desultory way. Tho even the whole business of *Noland* (that is, all the great Causes) may still be brought hither

hither by Appeal. There is another Advantage which *Lariſſa* now enjoys, and that is this; By Art and Labour, but the Coſt not exceſſive, ſeveral Navigable Channels (beſides the great River) are brought to it from ſeveral Parts of the Country. In which Channels (being level) Boats are led in a ſtring backward and forward. Which is a great convenience for Carriage, and even great numbers of People come that way to Market. It may ſafely be affirm'd, That in any place capable (for it muſt not be a Bog, nor rugged Rocks, nor barren Sands;) but in any place capable that were the Center of ſuch Conveyances, a City would raiſe it ſelf from the Ground, tho there were no other Encouragement. But this is agreed by all, that the conveniency of Carriage (or *Subvectionum Commoditas*, as the *Latiniſts* word it) is one of the moſt principal things that belong to a place of Trade.

At the next publiſhing hereof theſe things will be added.

1. A *More particular Account of the great Revolution in* Noland: *that is, of their Change of Government, and the manner how they caſt off Kingſhip, and became a* Free State.

2. *The General Rules and Grounds, which the Legiſlator obſerved and went upon, in the framing of this Government.*

3. *The particular Reaſons of ſeveral Parts of this Government.*

4. *Their ſplendid and noble* Militia: *with ſtanding Forces, not in the leaſt endangering the Publick Liberty.*

5. *A further Account of Provinces: and to what Intents each Province is made a Corporation or Community.*

6. *A more particular Acccount of their Adminiſtration and Diſtribution of Law and Juſtice.*

7. *Their effectual Laws and Orders for maintaining and repairing their Highways (which formerly were the Shame, but now are the Glory of this Country); and for maintaining and employing the Poor.*

8. *A Deſcription of their Univerſities.*

9. *The Form of their Cities.*

10. *The Manner of their Elections. With ſome other things.*

FINIS.